DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 145 205 CE 013 039

TITLE	Career Choices: Working toward a Better Environment. Revised.
INSTITUTION	Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D. C.
PUB DATE	Jan 77
NOTE	16p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock Number 055-000-00158-8, $0.35)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Career Choice; *Career Planning; *Conservation (Environment); Educational Programs; Employment Qualifications; Environment; Environmental Education; *Occupational Information; *Occupations; Post Secondary Education; Resource Materials

ABSTRACT

This brief guide to environmental careers first provides a history of this job market and then in two sections (covering six pages), describes specific jobs and steps to planning a career. The first section describes each job in each of the major categories of careers in the environmental field: (1) Environmental Equipment Operation (attendants and support personnel operators, incinerator plant attendant, wildlife attendant, wastewater treatment plant operator, sanitary landfill equipment operator, solid waste systems manager); (2) Environmental Technology (environmental inspector, nuclear technician, mechanical tester); (3) Environmental Technology and Education (teacher, environmental engineer, noise control specialist, physician, psychologist, sanitarian/environmentalist, toxicologist, urban planner, soil conservationist); and (4) Environmental Science and Research (aquatic biologist, entomologist, physiologist, agronomist, epidemiologist, geologist, meteorologist, oceanographer, sociologist, writer, lawyer). The second section provides suggestions for finding out about job information and employment opportunities. Appended is a state-by-state listing of postsecondary schools and colleges offering environmental science programs, along with names and addresses of organizations which will provide (free or at cost) career information. (SH)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20460

Revised January 1977

EPA

CAREER CHOICES

Working toward a better environment

ED145205

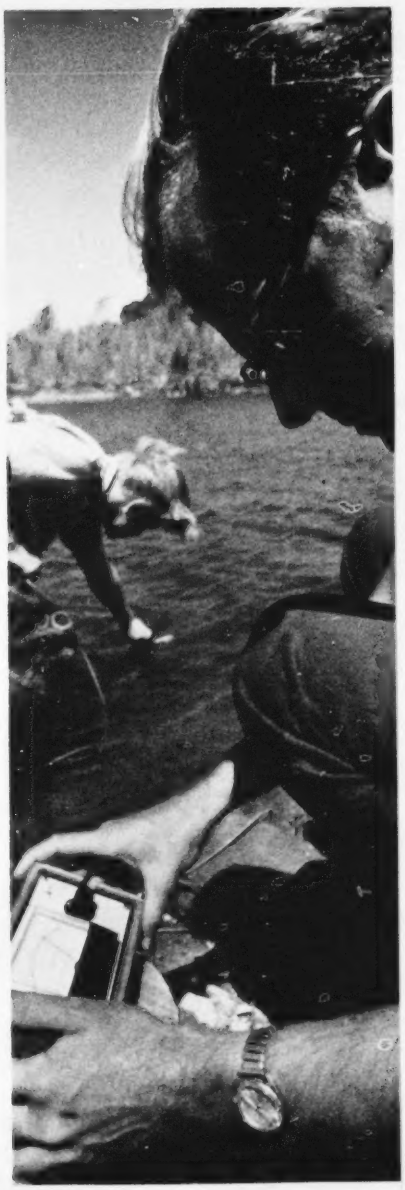
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ERIC

055-000-00158-8
EP1.2:C18/2/1977
35¢

OE 013 037



an exciting and essential career

The horizon for environmental careers is vast and expanding.

The restoration and protection of our environment will require an enormous range of specialists, from wildlife attendants to sanitary engineers, from operators of pollution control equipment to soil conservationists.

The demand for various kinds of technicians, educators and researchers in this field, for example, is expected to reach 1.5 million in the next year or two.

Employment opportunities in the environmental field are opening up not only in State and Federal governments but at the city and county level, in private industry, and in research institutions and laboratories.

What brought about this dramatic new job market?

Historically we can look back to the 1960s as the decade when the United States and other countries saw public concern over pollution undergo a transformation. The publication of Rachael Carson's "Silent Spring," a series of pollution episodes including major oil spills, and heightened awareness of the dangers to public health from pollution all contributed to the rise of an environmental movement.

Congress responded to the change with a series of strong new laws to cope with pollution. Among them were the Clean Air Amendments of 1970, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, the Noise Pollution Control Act, and Environmental Pesticides Control Act of 1972.

An important step also was taken in 1970 with the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to centralize Federal anti-pollution efforts, until then dispersed among 15 departments and agencies. EPA not only implements and enforces these new laws but also deals with environmental problems such as solid wastes, drinking water quality, and environmental radiation. The Agency operates through 10 regional offices, laboratories, and at its headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The science of pollution control is progressing. The first nationwide auto emission controls were installed on 1968 cars. Since then, as auto makers developed systems to meet the increas-

014505

ingly stiffer standards required by law, emission controls have become more sophisticated and efficient. But the complex new controls created new problems and the search for the best control method still goes on. Indeed, many people believe that the ultimate solution is to develop clean engines rather than elaborate add-on emission control systems.

There has also been marked technological progress in controlling pollution from large plants. Stack scrubbers, for instance, have been developed in recent years that show great promise of enabling electric generating stations to burn high-sulfur coal without jeopardizing clean air standards.

As a result of these and other developments, employment in what is broadly called "pollution management" is rapidly expanding through public and private expenditures. The President's Council on Environmental Quality has estimated that combined spending on pollution control will total about $275 billion in the decade ending in 1981. This means millions of new jobs associated with the national commitment to a cleaner, healthier environment.

Pollution problems do not stop at the United States border. Reports to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 showed that the problem is global. Even developing nations have environmental troubles with creeping soil salinity and erosion, with man-made filth diseases, with water shortages, and with raw new cities. They need environmental managers just as urgently as the technologically rich countries.

So the need for men and women to dedicate their lives to helping make the world a healthier and cleaner place has never been more urgent. Your contribution will be a welcome one, whether it's in volunteer work or as a career employee.

Where do you want to start? Some of the best opportunities are close by, in local and State government levels and in industry. Local government bodies employ people in air pollution monitoring and enforcement, city planning, milk and food protection, sanitation, waste collection and disposal, and similar fields.

Industry is increasingly investing in pollution technology to meet the requirements of Federal laws. The private outlay for such controls including maintenance and operating costs for air and water pollution, radiation, solid waste, and land reclamation will total approximately $210 billion in the decade ending in 1981. Men and women will be needed to install, service and monitor such equipment. Company laboratories will need technicians. Air and water cleaning equipment, as well as systems to reclaim and recycle useful materials from industrial waste also are expanding fields for job opportunities.

The career choices are open to a diversity of talents. You can work in an office or outdoors, in a city or a national park, in this country or abroad.

Whatever task you choose in the environment, your service will be essential to help preserve and enhance the quality of life.

- You can help clean up air that is corrupted by smog and filth.
- You can help save the streams, lakes and ocean waters that are burdened with contamination.
- You can aid in the conservation of wildlife and of natural resources that are part of our national heritage.
- You can help insure that our water is fit to drink.
- You can help solve the problem of the choking traffic of our inner cities and make them a decent place to live.
- You can help insure that pesticides and other toxic substances are controlled and safely used so that they minimize unnecessary risk to all forms of life.
- You can work for the reduction of soaring noise levels, which are both annoying and dangerous.
- You can grapple with the problem of litter and the mountains of solid waste that clutter the land.
- You can work for the safe, efficient development of nuclear energy.
- You can devise ways to reclaim land that has been wasted thoughtlessly, and you can help to plan better land use.

In these and other ways, you can take part in the restoration and preservation of a good environment.

choosing a CAREER

Before you choose a career in the environment, consider a few questions. What do you enjoy doing? What are you good at? How much education do you plan to get? How much can you spend on training? When you've narrowed your goals a bit you can start to investigate the many different jobs that deal with the improvement of the environment. This booklet is intended to provide information on some opportunities you might want to explore; it is by no means a complete roster of all the opportunities available in the environmental field.

Occupations concerned with environmental protection can be broken down into four categories. Within each of these broad classifications there is a countless variety of specific activities that might appeal to you. Here are some brief descriptions of a few jobs related to environmental management:

careers in environmental equipment operation

Attendants and Support Personnel Operators

This division provides the muscle behind environmental programs. Within it are the blue-collar "doers" who operate, maintain, and sometimes assemble machinery and equipment. As with all other employment, differences in salary and training requirements are based on job responsibilities. This vital occupational category provides many jobs. New programs resulting from recent legislation will increase opportunities to work at such jobs and chances for advancement will become greater for those with relevant experience. Some examples of positions in this category are:

Incinerator Plant Attendant—Responsible for waste disposal in such a way as to minimize air pollution dangers. Operates the incinerator under the supervision of a foreman. Provides direction and assistance for unloading solid-waste trucks. Fixes and maintains machinery. Collects fees for incinerator services. Requirements: Some high-school education and on-the-job training.

Contact: 1. Director, Department of Public Works (or)
2. Personnel Office, Your City Government (or)
3. Local Sanitary District

Wildlife Attendant—Under supervision, works in the operation of fish hatcheries, refuge parks, and animal conservation areas. Cares for breeding wildlife, keeps records on animal development, and counts and inspects fish, birds, or animals in their natural habitats. Requirements: Some high-school education and on-the-job training.
Contact: 1. Local U.S. Forest Service Office
2. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator—Performs functions that concern the effective recycling of water and the removal and disposition of solid wastes. Operates specialized water pollution control equipment and takes readings, recordings, and samplings of waste water. Requirements: Some high-school education and on-the-job training.
Contact: 1. Director, Department of Public Works (or)
2. Personnel Office, Your City Government
3. Local Sanitary District

Sanitary Landfill Equipment Operator—Operates a gasoline or diesel-powered tractor, power shovel, or other heavy equipment for the construction and maintenance of a sanitary landfill. Services motorized equipment. Requirements: Some high-school education and on-the-job training.
Contact: 1. Director, Department of Public Works (or)
2. Personnel Office, Your City Government

Solid Waste Systems Manager—Supervises solid-waste collection, processing, and disposal systems. Positions are available with local government and private operations. Requirements: One or two years of technical or vocational school training.
Contact: 1. Director, Department of Public Works (or)
2. Personnel Office, Your City Government

Other occupations in the equipment operation classification include: refuse collector, resource developer, power-plant operator, recycling operator, sewer systems foreman, water-treatment-plant operator or foreman.

careers in the use of environmental technology

Environmental Technicians
Environmental Inspectors and Monitors
Environmental Testers

Men and women in this area test theories and turn environmental ideas into actual programs and projects. They monitor, inspect, and analyze the work of the planners and researchers. Some career opportunities are:

Environmental Inspector—Determine the environmental purity of air, smoke, water, and waste by using a variety of mechanical and chemical tests. Analyzes data and reports to an appropriate monitoring agency, which is responsible for seeing to it that environmental standards are met. May gather evidence against establishments accused of violating environmental standards. Requirements: Two or three years of technical school or college.
Contact: 1. State Air Pollution Control Agency
2. City or County Air Pollution Control Agency
3. City or County Health Department

Nuclear Technician—Tests nuclear-waste disposal methods. Writes reports and assists in the development of machines and equipment. Monitors nuclear power plant facilities and work areas to detect radiation contamination. Frequently uses complex laboratory equipment. Requirements: At least two or three years of technical school or college.
Contact: 1. Nuclear Power Plants
2. State Environmental Agency, Departments of Health
3. Local Power Authority

Mechanical Tester—Is concerned with air and noise pollution caused by engines. Tests fuels and lubricants in engines and analyzes engine exhausts and any resulting air pollution. Often uses microscopes and precision weighing and measuring instruments. Requirements: Two or three years of technical school or college.

Other occupations in environmental technology implementation include: food and drug inspector, health monitor, public health enforcement officers, biological technician, physical science technician, resource conservation technician, laboratory technicians, stack samplers, industrial hygiene technicians, horticultural technician, land-use technician, environmental analyst.

careers in environmental technology and education

Environmental Educators
Environmental Engineers
Environmental Health Services
Environmental Planners
Natural-resource Managers

This group is concerned with transmitting and applying knowledge, techniques, and findings developed by scientists and researchers. The majority of workers in this group have college educations or advanced technical training. Fields in this classification include:

Teacher—Depending on professional preparation, instructs citizens of all ages in environmental problems and the role of citizenship in applying possible solutions. Fills the essential role of creating environmental awareness and providing the inspiration and insights necessary to clean up our world. Can teach on the junior and senior high-school or college level in the physical sciences or the humanities. Requirements: Four or five years of college for secondary-school teacher; five to seven years for college instructor.

Environmental Engineer—Specializes in applying engineering principles, methods, and practices to environmental problems, with the object of improving and protecting living conditions. Seeks to limit the degradation of natural resources, such as air and water, and to manipulate man's environment in order to improve health, social and economic conditions. Some environmental engineers apply engineering principles to the maintenance of systems that support life in alien environments in space or in the subterranean seas. Requirements: Four or more years of college.

Noise Control Specialist — Makes assessments of noise sources and researches effects of noise on the environment and on human health. Develops standards for allowable noise levels. Carries out enforcement activities. Works in planning, design, construction, and installation of products and facilities in order to achieve required noise levels. Requirements: Two to seven years of study. Study in fields related to engineering, architecture, health, urban planning, law, etc.

Physician—Diagnoses and treats individuals who are ill or injured. Since all aspects of the ecosystem ultimately affect health and safety, the medical doctor has a large role to play in environmental management. The physician is not only concerned with communicable diseases and injuries, but also safety and the effects on health of environmental pollutants. This work may involve the management of pollutants as well as critical research. Requirements: Eight years of study including college, medical school, and an internship.

Psychologist — Studies effects of environment on human and animal behavior. There are many subspecializations of psychologists, but some of the problems they study include physiological and psychological effects of crowding; natural behaviors of animals; attitudes related to resource consumption and overpopulation; effects of architectural/environmental design on human interaction, and the design and evaluation of environmental programs dealing with human behavior. Requirements: Five to seven years of study including college and graduate school.

Sanitarian/Environmentalist — Plans, develops, and executes environmental health programs: Organizes and conducts training programs in environmental health practices for schools and other groups. Determines and sets health and sanitation standards and enforces regulations concerned with food processing and serving, collection and disposal, plumbing, vector control, recreational areas, hospitals and other institutions, noise, ventilation, air pollution, radiation, and other areas. Confers with government, community, industrial, civil defense, and private organizations to interpret and promote environmental health programs. Collaborates with other health personnel in epidemiological investigations and control. Advises civic and other officials in the development of environmental health laws and regulations. Requirements: Four years of college.

Toxicologist—Detects and analyzes poisonous substances in environmental areas. Requirements: Five to seven years of college and graduate school.

Urban Planner — Attempts to relieve and prevent urban problems through the effective use of land and the promotion of a more functional and appealing appearance. Estimates a city's long-range needs bearing on a wide variety of problems and services. Requirements: Six years of study including college and graduate school.

Soil Conservationist—Deals with the productivity and general management of soil use and conservation. Determines the capabilities of particular soils for growing different crops, studies land drainage, inspects watershed land,

prevents soil deterioration. Requirements: Four years of college.

Other occupations in the area of technology and education include: aeronautical engineer, agricultural engineer, chemical engineer, combustion engineer, electrical engineer, civil engineer, geological engineer, hydraulic engineer, industrial engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, nuclear engineer, field health officer, park ranger, architect, landscape architect, fish and game warden, forester, range manager, watershed manager, wildlife manager.

careers in environmental science and research

Life Scientists
Physical Scientists
Social and Behavioral Scientists

These careers require a great deal of education and training. Most are in a particular field of science. Life scientists (biologists, botanists, agronomists, etc.) generally do basic research into the components, structure and processes of our environment. Social and behavioral scientists (economists, sociologists, etc.) are concerned with all facets of human society and its institutions. Members of this division are:

Aquatic Biologist—Studies the interaction of plants and animals living in water. Seeks methods to achieve or maintain the balance of the aquatic environment. Requirements: Five to seven years of study including college and graduate school.

Entomologist—Investigates the relationship between insects and other forms of life. Often specializes in research involving insects that carry disease or spoil food products. Requirements: Five to seven years of college including graduate school.

Physiologist—Probes into the structure and function of animal organs, tissues, and cells. Studies the effects of life processes as they relate to environmental problems. Requirements: Five to seven years of college including graduate school.

Agronomist—(Crop Scientist, Soil Scientist)—Studies the broad area of applied science of field crops and soils, especially the interrelationships of crop production and soil management, including environmental implications. Crop scientists are concerned with genetics, breeding, and physiology. Soil scientists study chemistry, fertility, microbiology, classification, mineralogy, and management. Requirements: Five to eight years of college including graduate school.

Epidemiologist—Seeks to control diseases within human populations. Studies the delicate environmental balance between disease carriers and their natural predators. Requirements: Ten years of study including college and medical school.

Geologist—Studies the structure, composition, and history of the earth's crust. The work of the geologist has a direct impact on the understanding and utilization of many aspects of the environment. Often explores for vital energy sources such as oil and natural gas. Requirements: Four to seven years of college and graduate school.

Meteorologist—Investigates changes in the earth's atmosphere. There are several subspecializations within this profession, one of which is weather forecasting. Requirements: Four years of college and at least one year of graduate school.

Oceanographer—Examines the ocean, its contents and movements, and pursues ways to better utilize and preserve it. Requirements: Five to seven years of college including graduate school.

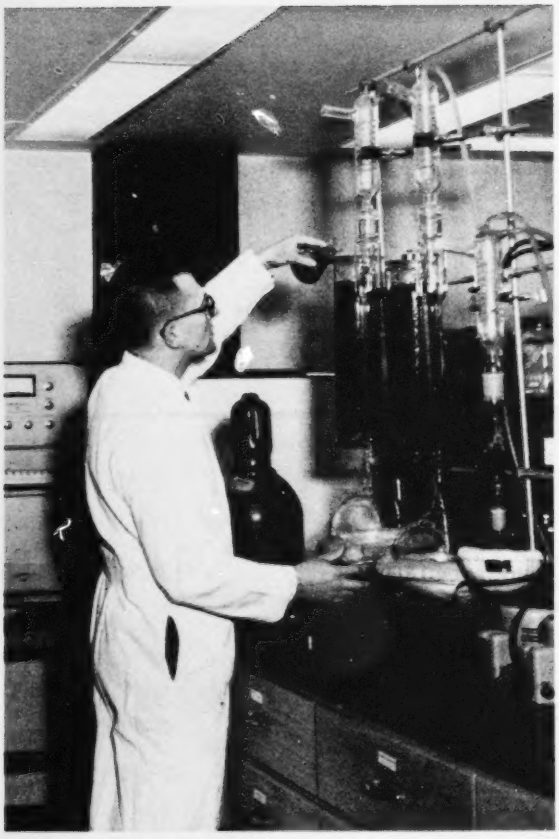
Sociologist—Investigates human interactions and the many groups that people form. Studies the ways in which individuals are affected by the organizations to which they belong and the environment in which they live. Requirements: Five to seven years of college including graduate school.

Writer—Informs citizens about environmental problems and their possible solutions. Requirements: Four to five years of college.

Lawyer—Specializes in interpretation of environmental protection laws that have been adopted in the last few years. Requirements: Seven years of college including law school.

Other occupations in the area of science and research include: biochemist, biophysicist, biostatistician, cytologist (study of cells), geneticist (study of heredity), microbiologist, bacteriologist, pathologist, animal ecologist, animal husbandry, pharmacologist, zoologist, agriculturalist, botanist, forest ecologist, horticulturalist, astronomer, chemist, assayer, geophysicist, hydrographer, metallurgist, mineralogist, physicist, seismologist, soil scientist, anthropologist, economist, geographer, mathematician, statistician.

planning your CAREER



Hopefully the short descriptions supplied here will help you get a better idea of what you can do in environmental management. A good source for further information on general and specific subjects is your school guidance counselor. Many guidance departments keep files of job opportunities and a reference library to assist you.

There are other ways to find out more about a career in the environment. Write for information to local, State, and Federal agencies and EPA Regional Offices (addresses are often in the phone book) and to special-interest national organizations. Watch your newspaper for articles reporting current local efforts to deal with environmental problems. From these stories you can get ideas about probable future job needs in your community, and you can learn the names of people in charge of operations. Most of these people would be happy to talk to you about environmental careers.

In case you plan to continue your education after high school, there are many vocational institutes and community colleges that have training progams directly concerned with environmental work. Universities and colleges throughout the country are continually adding courses in environmental fields. Many have specialized major-course programs in particular areas. A list of some of these schools can be found in the appendix of this publication. You can also consult the school nearest you for further information.

There are several environmental protection occupations in the Equipment Operation and Support Group which are often available for immediate entry with little or no previous training. It is important to note that these jobs can be interim steps to supervisory positions in local government or they can be temporary positions pursued on a part-time or short-term basis. For those attending a vocational school, junior college, or university and studying in an environmental curriculum, these jobs can often be pursued for course credit with the approval of your dean or counselor. Such positions have

become increasingly helpful to environmental planners, scientists, and engineers in providing first-hand experience in the blue-collar jobs which are the basis of environmental protection.

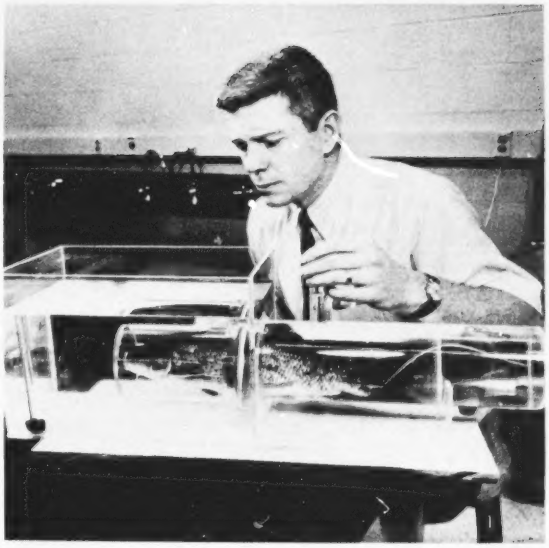
For the most part, jobs in these areas are in local government systems under the public works department and are secured by contacting the city or county government personnel office or through the respective civil service offices. Consult the telephone directory under the city government listings or public works department.

Another approach is to contact State and local employment security offices which are located in most communities. These offices keep listings of job openings in both the public and private sectors with referral and counseling services free of charge. Larger cities often have "job banks" and other community-service offices which also do job referrals and placement service for those seeking employment. Job banks are usually a municipal service and can be contacted through your city hall.

If you are a veteran, contact your local VA office for information on jobs for veterans both in the public and private sectors.

Many State and local pollution control agencies conduct training programs on a regular basis for new-entry personnel who are beginning careers in environmental protection. Information regarding training may be obtained by contacting the appropriate State pollution control agency listed under "State" in the telephone directory. These training programs usually offer on-the-job training for new employees and upgrade training for presently-employed persons.

As you can see, there is much to do in the environmental protection field. Your dedication and skills are needed to save our environment. You can pursue a career that is both satisfying and beneficial—a career that contributes directly and in a meaningful way to the betterment of the earth. There could be no more important commitment.



EPA Programs

EPA carries out many research projects, and funds others in private and public institutions all over the country. EPA helps to meet increasing manpower needs by offering direct training programs in Cincinnati, Ohio; Ada, Oklahoma; Athens, Georgia; Corvallis, Oregon; and Edison, New Jersey. The Agency's Institute for Air Pollution Training at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, offers technical courses, seminars and workshops on air pollution control. This program has been so successful that it is now offered in Austin, Texas; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Kansas City, Missouri; New York, New York; San Francisco, California; and Seattle, Washington. EPA also provides grants and fellowships to universities for the training of future experts in environmental-related fields.

appendix

colleges & universities

This is a compilation* of post-high schools and colleges offering environmental science programs. The information is .from a variety of sources and is incomplete in significant detail for some schools.

The listing is alphabetical according to state, then by school The line under each school shows (1) the type of degree or degrees offered in the environmental program. (2) the department or departments in which courses are available, (3) in parenthesis the type of environmental program, and (4) the number of courses offered. A dash (—) indicates that data were unavailable

The codes used are.

Degree Awarded
A—Associate Degree
B—Bachelor Degree
M—Masters Degree
D—Doctorate Degree

Environmental Program
A—Air Quality
W—Water Quality
E—Environmental General Science
H—Health
S—Sanitation

Department
C E—Civil Engineering
Ch E—Chemical
H—Public Health
Env Eng—Environmental Engineer
Apl Sci—Applied Science

Using these codes. the training offered at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California (M; Env Eng; (A, W) 13) reads as follows. "Master of Science degree from the Department of Environmental Engineering, specializing in either air or water pollution control, with 13 courses available on air quality.

** This compilation was prepared for EPA under a contract with the Air Pollution Control Association. Corrections or additions may be addressed to.*
Career Information (A-104)
Office of Education and Manpower Planning
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

ALABAMA

Auburn University
Auburn 36830
M; Ch E, C E; (E) 3

Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute 36088
–; –; .W) –

University of Alabama
University 35486
BMD; CE CheE (A,W) 6

ALASKA

University of Alaska
Fairbanks 99701
M D; Env H Eng; (E) 1

ARIZONA

Arizona State University
Tempe 85281
B M D; C E; (–) 4

University of Arizona
Tucson 85721
B M D; C E, Eng Mech: (W) 4

ARKANSAS

University of Arkansas
Fayetteville 72701
M; –; (W,H) 2

CALIFORNIA

California Institute of Technology
Pasadena 91109
B M D; Env Eng; (E) 18

California Polytechnic State University
San Luis Obispo 93401
M; Env Eng; (A,W) 13

California State University

California State at Chico
Chico 95926
B; CE EnvSci (E) –

Calif. State U at Long Beach
Long Beach 90801
B M; C E; (A,W) 5

California State University
Sacramento 95819
B M; C E, M E; (E) –

Calif. State U at San Jose
San Jose 95114
B; C E; (W) 7

El Camino Jr. College
Torrance 90506
A; –; (E) 2

Sacramento State College
Sacramento 95819
B M; C E, M E; (E) –

Sonoma State College
Rohnert Park 94928
B; Apl Sci (E) –

Stanford University
Stanford 94305
M D; M E, C E; (W) –

University of California

U C—Berkeley Campus
Berkeley 94720
B M D; C E, Ch E, M E; (H,W,E)

U C—Davis Campus
Davis 95616
B M D; Ch E, C E; (W,E) 9

U C—Irvine Campus
Irvine 92664
B M D; C E, Env Eng; (E) –

U C—Los Angeles Campus
Los Angeles 90024
M D; Eng; (H,E) 7

U C—Riverside Campus
Riverside 92502
B; Env Sci; (A,E) 3

University of San Diego
San Diego 92110
–; – (E) –

University of Southern California
Los Angeles 90007
M; Eng; (A) 8

COLORADO

Adams State College
Alamosa 81101
B; Sci; (E) 12

Colorado State University
Fort Collins 80521
B M D; Apl Sci, C E; (H,W) 5

Community College of Denver
Denver 80203
A; –; (E) 6

University of Colorado
Boulder 80302
B M D; C, Env E; (W) 2

University of Denver
Denver 80210
M D; M Sci, Env E; (E) 1

CONNECTICUT

University of Connecticut
Storrs 06268
–; –; (W,E) –

University of New Haven
N. Haven 06516
B; Env Sci; (E) 3

Yale University
New Haven 06520
M; H; (A,H,E) 8

DELAWARE

University of Delaware
Newark 19711
B M D; C E, Ch E; (A,W) 8

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Georgetown University
Washington, D.C. 20006
–; –; (E) –

George Washington University
Washington, D.C. 20006
B M D; C E, M E; (E) 17

Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20001
M; –; (A,W) 5

FLORIDA

Florida Technological University
Orlando 32816
B; C E, Eng Sci; (E) 4

Rollins College
Winter Park 32789
B; Apl Sci (A,W,E,H,S) –

St. Johns River Junior College
Palatka 32077
A; Env Sci; (E) 3

Santa Fe Community College
Gainesville 32601
A; Eng; (E) 5

University of Florida
Gainesville 32601
B M D; Env E; (A H,S,W,E) 13

University of Miami
Coral Gables 33124
–; –; (H,E)

GEORGIA

Emory University
Atlanta 30322
B; Sci, Math; (E) 1

Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta 30314
M D; Ch E; (A,H,S,W,E) 7

University of Georgia
Athens 30601
–; Argi Eng; (E) 2

HAWAII

University of Hawaii
Honolulu 96822
BMD; CE EnvH (S,W,E,H)–

IDAHO

College of Idaho
Caldwell 83605
B; AplSci (E) –

University of Idaho
Moscow 83843
BMD; AplSci Ch (W,E) –

ILLINOIS

Bradley University
Peoria 61606
–; C E; (E) 1

De Paul University
Chicago 60604
B; Ch; (E) 5

Governors State University
Park Forest
B M; Env Sci; (H,E) –

Illinois Institute of Technology
Chicago 60616
B M D; Env Eng; (W,E) 9

Northwestern University
Evanston 60201
B M D; Env Eng; (H,W,E) 6

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Carbondale 62901
B M; Env Eng; (E) 6

University of Illinois
Urbana 61801
B M D; C E; (E) 5

Chicago Circle Campus
B M D; Env Sci; (E) 7

Urbana–Champaign Campus
M D; C E; (E) 10

INDIANA

Ball State University
Muncie 47306
BM; — (W,E) 5

Butler University
Indianapolis 46208
B; Apl Sci (E) –

Indiana State University
Terre Haute 47809
B; H (H) –

Indiana University
Bloomington 47401
–; –; (E) –

Indiana Vocational Technical College
Gary 46409
A; AplSci (A,W,E) 10

Purdue University
West Lafayette 47907
M D; C E, Env; (A,H,W,E) 13

Rose–Hulman Institute of Technology
Terre Haute 47803
B; C E, Ch E, M E; (H,A) 1

University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame 46556
B M D; C E; (W) 5

IOWA

Iowa State University
Ames 50010
B M; C E; (E) 2

University of Iowa
Iowa City 52240
B M D; Env Eng; (E) 1

KANSAS

Kansas State University
Manhattan 66502
M D; C E, M E; (E) 2

University of Kansas
Lawrence 66045
B; AplSci (E) –; MD; CE (W) –

KENTUCKY

Morehead State University
Morehead 40351
B; AplSci (E) 10

University of Kentucky
Lexington 40506
B M D; Ch E; (A,W) 10

Western Kentucky University
Bowling Green 42101
A, B; Eng; (E) 6

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge 70803
–; Eng; (E,A,W) 2

Louisiana Tech University
Ruston 71270
B; C E; (W) 1

McNeese State University
Lake Charles 70601
B M; Apl Sci (E) 27

Tulane University of Louisiana
New Orleans 70118
M D; C E; (A,E) 2

MAINE

University of Maine at Orono
Orono 04473
M; Eng; (W) 1

MARYLAND

Charles County Community College
La Plata 20646
M; Eng; (S,E) 1

Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore 21218
M D; Env Eng, H; (A,W,E,H) 5

University of Maryland
College Park 20742
B M D; C E, Ch E, (A) 11

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire Community College
Pittsfield 01201
A; AplSci (E) 20

Bristol Community College
Fall River 02720
A; H Env Eng (A,W,E,H,S) 16

Harvard University
Cambridge 02138
M D; H; (A,H,W,E) 7

Lowell Technological Institute
Lowell 01854
M; Env Sci; (E) 2

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 02139
B M D; Ch E M E Apl Sci (A,W,E,H,S) –

Northeastern University
Boston 02115
M D; C E; (W,E) 8

Tufts University
Medford 02155
M; CE AplSci (W,E) –

University of Massachusetts
Amherst 01002
M; Ch E, C E; (A,W,E) 5

Wentworth Institute
Boston 02115
A; C E; (E) 3

MICHIGAN

Ferris State College
Big Rapids 49307
A B; H; (S,H) 3

Genesee Community College
Flint 48503
A; Sci; (A,E) 4

Grand Valley State College
Allendale 49401
B; Ch H AplSci (A,W,E,H) –

Michigan Technological University
Houghton 49931
BM; CE AplSci (A,W,E) 20

University of Detroit
Detroit 48221
B; Ch E; (E) 2

University of Michigan
Ann Arbor 48104
M D; Env H; (A,H,W,S,E) 13

University of Michigan–Dearborn
Dearborn 48128
B; Apl Sci (A,W,E,H,S) –

Wayne State University
Detroit 48201
BMD; ChE,H (A,W,E,H)–

Wayne State University
School of Medicine
Detroit 48226
M; Occupational & Env. H

MINNESOTA

Bemidji State College
Bemidji 56601
A B M; Ch Bio; (H,E) 1

Mankato State College
Mankato 56001
ABM; Ch EnvSci (W,E) –

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 55455
BMD; EnvEng H ME (A,W,E,H,S) –

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi State University
Starkville 39762
–; –; (W) –

MISSOURI

St. Louis University
St. Louis 63103
–; Env Sci; (E) 3

University of Missouri–Rolla Campus
Rolla 65401
M D; C E; (W,E) 3

Washington University
St. Louis 63130
B M D; C E; (E) 7

MONTANA

Montana College of Mineral Science
Butte 59701
B M; Env Eng; (E) 7

Montana State University
Bozeman 59715
BMD; CE ChE EnvEng AplSci (H,W,E) –

NEBRASKA

University of Nebraska – Lincoln
Lincoln 68508
B M D; Ch E Apl Sci (W,E,H) –

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dartmouth College
Hanover 03755
B M D; Eng; (E) 3

New England College
Henniker 03242
B; Env Eng Apl Sci (E) –

University of New Hampshire
Durham 03824
B; Apl Sci (E) –

NEW JERSEY

Middlesex Community College
Edison 08817
A; Ch (A,W,E,H,S) 14

Newark College of Engineering
Newark 07102
B M; C, Env Eng; (E) 14

Princeton University
Princeton 08540
–; Env Sci; (E) –

Rutgers University—
Cook College
New Brunswick 08903
B M D; Env Sci; (A,W,E) 8

Stockton State College
Pomona 08240
B; Apl Sci (A,W,E) 15

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Institute of
Mining & Tech.
Socorro 87801
B; Env Eng; (W,E) 1

New Mexico State University
Las Cruces 88003
BMD; CE (W) 14

University of New Mexico
Albuquerque 87106
B M; Eng; (E) 10

NEW YORK

Alfred University
Alfred 14802
–; Env; (E) –

City University of New York—
City College
New York 10031
M; C E; (A,E) 8

Clarkson College of Technology
Potsdam 13676
B M D; C E, Env Eng; (E) 5

Columbia University—School of
General Studies
New York 10027
–; –; (H,E) –

Copper Union
New York 10003
M D; Eng; (E) 9

Long Island University
C.W. Post College
P.O. Greenvale 11548
B; AplSci (W,E) –

Cornell University
Ithaca 14850
M D; C E; (W,E) 8

Manhattan College
Riverdale 10471
M; Env Eng; (E,W) 4

New York University
New York 10003
M D; Ch E, C E, Meteor;
(A,H,W)

Paul Smith's College
Paul Smith 12970
A; Apl Sci (E) –

Rennsselaer Polytechnic
Institute
Troy 12181
B M D; Bio Env; (S) 6

State University of New York
Binghamton 13901
BMD; Ch AplSci (E) –

State University of New York –
Plattsburgh, Institute for Man
And Environment
Plattsburgh 12901
B; Apl Sci (A,W,E,H,S) –

State University of New York
Stony Brook 11794
M D; Apl Sci (E) –

State University of New York
College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
Syracuse 13210
MD; CE ChE H EnvEng
AplSci (E) –

S U N Y—Hudson Valley
Community College
Troy 12180
A; Eng; (E) 2

State University College
Potsdam 13676
B M; C E, Ch E; (E) 3

Sullivan County Community
College
S. Fallsburg 12779
A; Nat Sci; (A,W) 4

Syracuse University – L.C. Smith
College of Environmental
Engineering
Syracuse 13210
B M; Env Eng (A,W) 20

Union University
Schenectady 12308
BM; ME (E) 3

University of Rochester
Rochester 14627
B; Ch E; (E) 1

NORTH CAROLINA

Duke University
Durham 27706
M D; Eng; (E) 8

Durham Technical Institute
Durham 27703
A; –; (E) 3

East Carolina University
Greenville 27834
B; Env H; (H,E) 3

Fayetteville Technical Institute
Fayetteville 28303
A; Env Eng; (E) 3

North Carolina State University
Raleigh 27607
M D; Grad; (A,W,E) 11

University of N.C. at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill 27514
M D; Env Sci; (A,H,W,E) 16

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota State University
Fargo 58102
–; –; (H,E) –

University of North Dakota
Grand Forks 58201
BM; CE (W,S) 13

OHIO

Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green 43403
–; Env Sci; (E) –

Cleveland State University
Cleveland 44115
–; Env Sci; (E) 6

Miami University – Institute of
Environmental Sciences
Oxford 45056
M; Apl Sci (A,W,E,H,S) –

The Ohio State University
Columbus 43210
ABMD; CE ChE H
EnvEng AplSci
(A,W,E,H,S) –

University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati 45221
B M D; C E, Env; (A,H,W,E) 21

The University of Dayton
Dayton 45469
BM; CE EnvEng (W,S) 20

University of Toledo
Toledo 43606
D; Ch E; (E,W) 1

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma State University
Stillwater 74074
–; C E; (H,W) 1

University of Oklahoma
Norman 73069
M D; C E, Env Sci; (H,S,W,E) 5

University of Tulsa
Tulsa 74104
D; Ch E; (E) 1

OREGON

Oregon State University
Corvallis 97331
M D; Eng; (H,W,E) 8

Oregon Technical Institute
Klamath Falls 97601
A; Env H; (H,A) 7

Portland State University
Portland 97207
B M; Apl Sci; (E) 6

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny College
Meadville 16335
B; AplSci (W,E) 8

Carnegie-Mellon University
Pittsburgh 15213
B M D; Ch E, C E, M E; (E) 4

Cedar Crest College
Allentown 18104
–; Env Sci; (E) –

Drexel University
Philadelphia 19104
M D; Env Sci; (A,S,W,E) 13

Mercyhurst College
Erie 16501
–; Env; (E) –

Pennsylvania State University—
Berks Campus
Reading 19610
A; Eng; (A) 4

University Park 16802
BM; AplSci Ch (A,W,E) –

Temple University
Philadelphia 19122
–; –; (A,H,E) –

Thomas Jefferson University
Philadelphia 19107
–; –; (E) –

University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 19174
BMD; CE (W) 41.

University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh 15261
MD; CE ChE H (A,W,E,H) –

Villanova University
Villanova 19085
B; Ch E; (E) 2

PUERTO RICO

University of Puerto Rico—Rio
Piedras Campus
Rio Piedras 00931
–; –; (H,E) –

RHODE ISLAND

University of Rhode Island
Kingston 02881
–; –; (W,E) –

SOUTH CAROLINA

Clemson University
Clemson 29631
B M D; Env E; (W,E) 7

SOUTH DAKOTA

Northern State College
Aberdeen 57401
B; Apl Sci (E) –

South Dakota School of
Mines and Tech.
Rapid City 57701
B; Env E, C E; (E) 2

South Dakota State University
Brookings 57006
–; –; (W,E) –

University of South Dakota
Vermillion 57069
–; –; (E) –

TENNESSEE

East Tennesse State University
Johnson City 37601
–; –; (E) –

State Technical Institute
at Memphis
Memphis 38134
A; EE (W) –

University of Tennessee
at Knoxville
Knoxville 37916
M D; Ch E, C E; (E,H) 10

Vauderbilt University
Nashville 37240
B M D; Env Eng; (A,W,E) 12

TEXAS

Lamar University
Beaumont 77710
B M D; Env Sci; (E) 4

North Texas State University
Denton 76203
–; –; (W) –

Rice University
Houston 77001
–; –; (W,E) 2

Sam Houston State University
Huntsville 77340
B; Ch ApISci (A,W,E) 3

Southern Methodist University
Dallas 75222
B M; C E, Env Eng; (E) 4

Texas A & M University
College Station 77840
B M D; C E, Ch E,
Env Eng; (H,H) 3

University of Houston at Clear Lake City
Houston 77058
B M; Apl Sci (E) –

University of Texas at Austin
Austin 78712
B M D; C E; (A,H,S,W,E) 11

University of Texas at El Paso
El Paso 79968
M D; C E; (E) 9

UTAH

University of Utah
Salt Lake City 84112
M D; Ch E; (E,A,W) 4

Utah State University
Logan 84321
–; –; (W) –

VERMONT

Lyndon State College
Lyndonville 05851
B; ApISci (E) 41

Norwich University
Northfield 05663
B; Eng; (E) 6

VIRGINIA

University of Virginia
Charlottesville 22903
B M D; C E, M E; (E) 4

Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Blacksburg 24071
B M D; C E; (W,E) 7

Wytheville Community College
Wytheville 24382
A; Eng; (E) 4

WASHINGTON

Central Washington State College
Ellensburg 98926
BM; ApISci (E) 4

Huxley College of Environmental Studies (Division of Western Washington State College)
Bellingham 98225
BM; Ch ApISci (A,W,E,H,S) 64

University of Washington
Seattle 98195
BMD; CE, H (A,W,E,H,S) –

Washington State University
Pullman 99163
M D; C E; (E,A,W) 10

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia College of Graduate Studies
Charleston 25304
M; Env Eng Apl Sci (A,W,E) –

West Virginia University
Morgantown 26506
–; –; (A,S,W,E) –

WISCONSIN

Marquette University
Milwaukee 53233
B M D; M E, Ch E, C E; (W,E) 1

Milwaukee Area Technical College
Milwaukee 53202
–; Env H; (H) –

Northland College
Ashland 54806
B; ApISci (E) –

University of Wisconsin —
Green Bay Campus
Green Bay 54302
BM; – (A,W,E,H,S) 248

Madison Campus
Madison 53706
–; –; (A,W) –

Milwaukee Campus
Milwaukee 53201
B M D; Eng; (E) 20

University of Wisconsin
Stevens Point Campus
Stevens Point 54481
BM; ApISci (W,E) –

WYOMING

University of Wyoming
Laramie 82070
B M D; C E; (E) 4

CANADA

ONTARIO

University of Toronto
Toronto 181
B M D; Env E, (S;E,A) –

University of Western Ontario
London 72
M D; Eng; (E) 10

University of Windsor
Windsor
M D; Ch E; (E) 5

QUEBEC

Sir George Williams University
Montreal
–; Env E; (E) –

government agencies in environmental management

Atomic Energy Commission
Division of Environmental Protection
Washington, D.C. 20545

Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Soil Conservation Service
Agricultural Research Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

United States Civil Service Commission
Washington, D.C. 20415

Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration
Maritime Administration
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Sea Grant Program
Ocean and Charting Service
Marine Fisheries Service
Oceanic Technology Center
Atmospheric Technology Center
Environmental Satellite Center
Weather Service
Geophysical Monitoring Service
Environmental Research Laboratories
Washington, D.C. 20230

Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President
722 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Department of Defense
Army Corps of Engineers
The Pentagon
Washington, DC. 20310

Naval Oceanographic Office
Washington, D.C. 20390

Environmental Protection Agency
Air Pollution Control Office
Pesticides Office
Radiation Office
Solid Wastes Management Office
Water Quality Office
Office of Education and Manpower Planning
Washington, D.C. 20460

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Food and Drug Administration
Washington, D.C. 20201

Office of Education, Environmental Education Center
Washington, DC. 20202

Request. "25 Technical Careers You Can Learn in 2 Years or Less."
National Institute of Environmental Health Services
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Urban Technology and Research
Urban Management Assistance Administration
Urban Transportation Administration
Washington, D.C. 20410

Department of the Interior
Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels
Office of Oil and Gas
Office of Saline Water
Office of Coal Research
Office of Water Resources Research
Fish and Wildlife Service
National Park Service
Bureau of Mines
Geological Survey
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Bureau of Reclamation
Washington, D.C. 20240

Department of Labor
Manpower Administration
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20210
Request. leaflets on environmental careers (be specific) from the 1650 series.

National Science Foundation
Division of Environmental Sciences
Division of Undergraduate Education in Science
Office of Economic and Manpower Studies
Program of Interdisciplinary Research Relevant to the Problems of Our Society
Washington, D.C. 20550

ACTION (Peace Corps)
806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20525

Smithsonian Institution
Office of Oceanography and Limnology
Office of Ecology
Smithsonian Institution Press
Washington, D.C. 20560

Department of Transportation
United States Coast Guard
Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Highway Administration
Office of High Speed Ground Transportation
Urban Mass Transportation Administration
Washington, D.C. 20590

Water Resources Council
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

sources of career information

The following organizations have pamphlets and other material relating to specific environmental fields available upon request. For the most part, the materials are free when limited to single copies. Larger volumes usually require a nominal fee.

Agriculture

American Society of Agricultural Engineers
2950 Niles Road
St. Joseph, Michigan 49085
Request. "Did You Ever Wish You Could Change the World?"; "Agricultural Engineering and You"; Agricultural Engineering: The Profession with a Future," all free.

Anthropology

American Anthropological Association
1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Request: "What Is Anthropology?", free; "On Becoming an Anthropologist," $.25.

Architecture

The American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Request: general career information, free.

American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc.
1750 Old Meadow Road
McLean, Virginia 22101
Request: "Landscape Architecture: A Professional Career in Land Planning"; list of accredited schools in landscape architecture, free.

Career Discovery Program
Harvard University Graduate School of Design
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Conservation Education

Conservation Education Association
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701
Request: general career information, free.

Ecology

Ecological Society of America
c/o Dr. J. Frank McCormick, Secretary
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
Request: vocational guidance booklet, free.

Environmental Biology

American Institute of Biological Sciences
1401 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Request: general career information, free.

Environmental Health Technician

National Sanitation Foundation
NSF Building
Attn: Educational Division
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105
Request: "Manpower Information on Environmental Technicians, free.

Environmental Journalism

Outdoor Writers Association of America
4141 West Bradley Road
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209
Request: general career information, free.

Environmental Sanitation

National Environmental Health Association
1600 Pennsylvania
Denver, Colorado 80203
Request: "The Environmentalist", free.

Fisheries Management

American Fisheries Society
1319 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: "Fisheries as a Profession," free.

Marine Technology Society
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: Career Kit

Forestry

American Forest Institute
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: "Careers in Forestry," "Should You Be a Forester," list of schools, free.

Society of American Foresters
1010 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: "Ask Any Forester"; list of approved schools, free.

Geography

Association of American Geographers
1710 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Request: "Geography as a Professional Career," free.

Geology

American Geological Institute
2201 M. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Request: "Manpower Supply & Demand in Earth Science, 1967-1974"; "Direction of Geoscience Departments"; and sample copies of the magazine *Geotimes*, all free.

Geophysics

American Geophysical Union
1707 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Request: "Geophysics: The Earth in Space, Prepared Especially for High School Students, Science Teachers, and Vocational Guidance Counselors," free.

Health-Related Professions

American Public Health Association
1015 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: list of publications, free.

Medicine

American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610
Request: "Horizons Unlimited," $.50.

Meteorology

American Meteorological Society
45 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Request: "The Challenge of Meteorology," illustrated, 16-page booklet; "College and Universities in the United States and Canada Having Degree Programs in Meteorology," 1970 list; "Education and Career References for Students and Teachers," 1970 list, all free.

Outdoor Recreation and Parks

National Recreation and Park Association
1601 N. Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Request: "Where the Action Is," free.

Public Works

American Public Works Association
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Request: "Career Opportunities in Public Works," free.

Resource Management

The Conservation Foundation
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: information on academia, free.

Range Management

American Society of Range Management
2120 South Birch Street
Denver, Colorado 80222
Request: general career information, free.

Sociology

American Sociological Association
1722 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: "Career in Sociology," free.

Soil Conservation

Soil Conservation Society of America
7515 N.E. Ankeny Road
Ankeny, Iowa 50021
Request: "Careers in Conservation," free; "Conservation Careers," 33-page collection of reprints, $1.50.

American Society of Agronomy
677 South Segoe Road
Madison, Wisconsin 53711
Request: "Careers in Agronomy, Crop Science, Soil Science," free.

Statistics-Mathematics

American Statistical Association
806 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Request: "Careers in Statistics," free.

Urban Planning

American Institute of Planners
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request "The Challenge of Urban Planning," free.

Urban Coalition
2100 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Request: general career information, free.

Water Pollution

Water Pollution Control Federation
3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
Request: "Careers in Water Pollution Control," free.

Wildlife Management

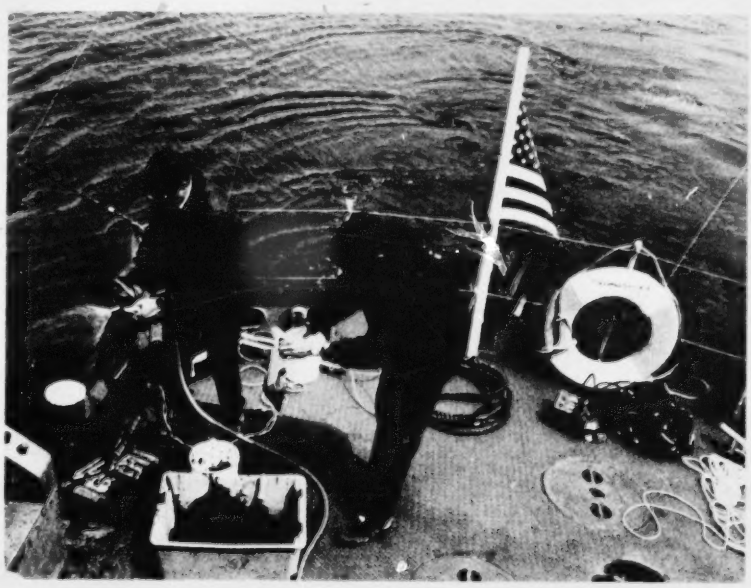
The Wildlife Society
3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
Request: general career information, free.

Wildlife Conservation

The Nature Conservancy
1800 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Request: general career information, free.

National Wildlife Federation
1412 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: general career materials, free.

First edition June 1974
Revised April 1975



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1977 O—243-272